

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington City.  
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1853.  
Your correspondent "West End" is in error with regard to the first formation of the Cabinet. Mr. Hunter was never offered the State Department. He was offered the Treasury. He returned here and consulted with his friends, stating that General Pierce had indicated his desire to have General (Gib) in the State Department if he, (Hunter), accepted the Treasury. This was the reason, principally, of his decision. At one time General Pierce thought of Cobb, of Georgia, for a Cabinet appointment; and Soule and De Leon boasted afterwards that it was their management which defeated Cobb and brought Jefferson Davis into the War Department. As a correct history of the past these facts are interesting.

THE UNION AND ITS EDITOR.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—P. M.

The Union, for the first time since the election, today devotes an article to New York politics. It counsels moderation and forbearance. This comes with a good grace from a paper which has been notorious for its blackguardism of such men as Dickinson, Bronson, Chas. O'Connor, and other national democrats, merely because they preferred principles to spoils. The statement that Mr. Nicholson, editor of the Union, had publicly abused General Pierce last summer, excites a good deal of interest here, and it is to be hoped Mr. Nicholson will either purge himself of the charge, or let the public know what has caused his change of opinion.

THE UNION AND THE NEW YORK ELECTION.  
FROM THE BUREAU OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1853.  
The Washington Union of this morning has some brief comments on the result of the New York election. It thinks it should teach the democracy a lesson, and indulges the hope that wiser counsels may hereafter prevail in its ranks. It also says:—"We have neither regret nor joy to express in regard to the relative vote of the two tickets supported by the democrats. As far as present indications point to the result, we suppose that the two tickets received about an equal number of votes. We look with much more concern to the best means for avoiding so disastrous a defeat in future."

The America's Mail.  
BOSTON, Nov. 13, 1853.

The America's mails were forwarded this evening, in the eight o'clock train.

A Child Killed by its Father, &c.  
BALTIMORE, Nov. 13, 1853.

An Irishman, when, in a fit of passion, threw a poker at his wife, to which she glanced aside, hitting his child, and killing it instantly.

The New Orleans papers of Sunday last have been received.

From New Orleans.  
VESSEL PUT BACK IN DISTRESS, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12, 1853.  
The bark Orinda, from Chagres, bound to the China Islands, has arrived at the Southwest Pass in distress—the mate being dead, and the captain and all the crew sick with the Chagres fever.

The weather here is mild, and the city quite healthy.

From Philadelphia.  
DEATH OF A FIREMAN—THREE MEN DROWNED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1853.  
James Harel, the engineer who was injured last Sunday during a race between two engines, died this morning at the hospital.

A sailboat, containing four young men, on a gunning expedition, was upset last evening near Newcastle, on the Delaware, and three of the party were drowned, viz.: William Fisher, of New York; William L. Ellsworth, formerly of New York, whose parents reside in Hartford, and Mr. Bartlett. None of the bodies have been recovered.

Markets.  
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11, 1853.

The market of cotton yesterday amounted to 4,000 bales. Prices are unchanged. The sales of the week were 10,000 bales. The stock at this port consists of 337,000 bales. The decreased receipts at all the southern ports for the week are 100,000 bales. The exchange has declined to 30 1/2 cts.—outside rates.

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Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1853.

The French Mission.—The best yet to come—Action of Messrs. Forney, Sanders, and Corry.—The Union and the British Minister.—The Sentinel, Jerry Brown and George Law and his Steamships.—Treasury Surplus for Cuba and Mexico—New York Election.—The Cabinet and Congress.

I am informed that there are certain blanks yet to be filled up in the history of the French mission. The facts are myelites to me—they are perhaps beyond my reach; but I am told, however much they may surprise Mr. Bennett, they will be perfectly satisfactory to him in confirming to the public the unquestionable fact of his absolute ignorance of the whole business. As far as Mr. Sanders or Col. Forney may have spoken to Gen. Pierce or any of the Cabinet in favor of Mr. Bennett for a European mission, during the past summer, it may reasonably be accounted for. The HERALD had recommended Sanders, and that recommendation I presume had its influence in the matter of that London Consulate. Where appointments have been made. Forney, before the Syracuse Democratic Convention, had made the incipient arrangements with Paul R. George and others for the establishment of a harmonizing administration organ in New York, and the men contemplating this enterprise (capital \$80,000) were no doubt desirous of conciliating the HERALD. There are reasons for everything. I think, however, the time has come when Forney, and all others charged with any agency in behalf of Mr. Bennett, should explain it to the end of a full and fair understanding of the case.

When the facts are all known it may perhaps appear that a member of Congress or two, fully in the political and personal confidence of General Pierce, had something to do with the recommendation of Mr. Bennett, in a confidential way, for a foreign mission. There is nothing surprising in that. The only difficulties in the matter are, why the appointment was not made—why the matter was kept so quiet till the HERALD had taken up the business. The fact is, that the recommendation was made by a man who was not responsible for the fiction concerning Mr. Bennett and the mission to France. I have reason to believe that General Pierce has never entertained any other than a desire to get rid of the recommendation of Mr. Bennett in connection with the Presidential campaign.

I am not aware that Mr. Corry, of Ohio, made any fuss at the White House concerning the HERALD or its editor. Mr. Bennett upon the administration. His indignation was not directed at the HERALD, but at the man who was himself a candidate for Constantinople. He had travelled all over Europe; he had lived there long enough to learn something of European languages and European politics. He was a fast man—very fast—an ultra republican—dead against Austria and Russia, and strong for intervention. But Marcy was too much for him, and he retired. He was here a good while, and once or twice, I think, in company with Sanders, he dined with the President. Perhaps that was the only time he had said something for the HERALD. But he finally left for the West, for the East was not for him. This is, perhaps, to be regretted, for, at Constantinople, in the event of a general war, he would have opened up a fine field of employment for Mr. Dobbin and the navy in the Mediterranean.

The Union continues its diatribes against the British government on the Cuba question. The British minister, Mr. Adams, has been reported as protesting against the Union's diatribes. But as far as can be ascertained, the Premier has satisfied him that these articles in the Union are not by government authority, but that they are the private views of the editor, which the government cannot assume to control. People disposed to take a narrow view of things suspect that one object of the Union is to take a popular stand upon the Cuba question in view of the printing of Congress.

Hon. William J. Brown, of Indiana, it appears, has publicly charged, on the other hand, that George Law furnishes the views of war to the Sentinel. If such were the fact, the only reasonable motive of Law is to fortify his vote by this diatribe, and to ship mail appropriations, against which war will be declared in the coming Congress, and it may, perhaps, be foreshadowed in the President's message. But the Sentinel pleads not guilty, and Law is a competent man.

One thing I apprehend is pretty sure to happen—the reduction of the steamship appropriations, if not the absolute cancelling of most of the existing contracts. We have some thirty odd millions surplus in the Treasury, and we shall require it to meet the obligations of Mr. Soule in Spain and of Gen. Gadsden in Mexico. The acquisition of the Mesilla valley and a strip of the open country west of it to the Gulf of California is inevitable—by peaceful means if possible, by force if not. We shall require it to meet the obligations of Mr. Soule in Spain and of Gen. Gadsden in Mexico. The acquisition of the Mesilla valley and a strip of the open country west of it to the Gulf of California is inevitable—by peaceful means if possible, by force if not.

It is supposed among certain parties here at the West End that should the hard, or national democratic, ticket be elected, the Union will be a party in the late New York election, that Guthrie and Davis will resign, and especially should the Mississippi election result in the triumph of Gen. Foote, which it is supposed is the case. The thing is, however, a mere supposition. The Union will be a party in the late New York election, that Guthrie and Davis will resign, and especially should the Mississippi election result in the triumph of Gen. Foote, which it is supposed is the case. The thing is, however, a mere supposition.

The House will be organized upon the basis of the national branch of the democratic party, and it is quite certain that the Cabinet will not meet in action of the House.

WEST END, WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1853.

Trouble in the Wigwag.—Visit of John Van Buren and Heman J. Redfield.—Mr. Spence and the Saranac for Constantinople.—The President and the Mormons and their Polygamy.—Very Interesting.—The Union on the Elections.

John Van Buren and Heman J. Redfield are here. The election has been disastrous. The case is pressing. No time to be lost. It is important that the New York free sellers should know how the land lies here just now. The Bronson party have taken Guthrie by surprise—they have surprised everybody here. There is a sort of panic in the Cabinet; and if John can make the President feel easy he will do wonders. No doubt, he will hatch up a cock-and-bull story to show that no damage is done; but I suspect that the Prince will go back with a flourish.

Mr. Dobbin, though unable to drum up a steamer to carry out Mr. Walker to China, has found one to take Mr. Spence, our new Minister to Constantinople. The steamer Saranac, about the best specimen of the kind, will set sail with him from New York, whether he has gone to put himself and his household gods on board. The Saranac will be a valuable auxiliary for the time being, to our scanty naval force at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, and she has been exhibited there partly on that account. We trust that Mr. Dobbin will make such an expose of the miserable steamship failures of the Navy Department for the last ten years, and the extravagant millions that have been wasted upon them, as will lead to some substantial reform. As Mr. Dobbin will be impossible to add even the half dozen steamers to the service contemplated by Mr. Dobbin, unless some radical reductions are made in the cost of building them. Eight hundred thousand dollars for such an abortion as the Albatross is a fair sample of the expenses of steamship building, upon the experimental notions of our Naval Bureau of Construction. Mr. Dobbin promises to undertake a reform in this business, and we shall soon know how and to what extent.

The President, it is understood, will recommend only, in a general way, that *imperium in imperio*, the kingdom of the Mormons, to the attention of Congress. Bright, Young, Governor, and Captain General of the United States Territory of Utah, appointed by President Fillmore, and re-appointed by President Pierce, under the laws of any other State or Territory in the Union would be clearly liable to hard labor. He has some thirty odd wives—a large omnibus load—and many of them are of the best looking and youngest of the daughters of the saints. He has several omnibus loads of children—in fact Congress may King Solomon in the matter of his children. His official subordinates in Church and State, to the extent of their means, follow his example. The common, every-day Mormons are allowed seven wives a piece,

and very few of them, capable of affording the luxury, have less than two. The community flourishes—they have made the desert to blossom like the rose; and yet their whole political-religious system of the Moslems and Mormons combined, is directly at variance with the constitution and institutions of the United States, with the moralities of civilized society, and is an enigma and a stigma upon our "model republic." Orson Pratt, a missionary from the Great Salt Lake, has spent most of the past summer here, in the public and private explaining and vindicating Mormon polygamy as a Bible institution; and having closed up his chapter with a series of instructions how to manage a Mormon, he has gone to New York to enlighten the heathen in that quarter of the vineyard. Mr. Brewster, the Mormon delegate in the House of Representatives, a nice old gentleman, positively denied at the last Congress that polygamy was a practical business at the Salt Lake City. Official topographical explorations, however, have since established its existence, and the living fundamental law of the saints, in full belief. Their apostles admit it; and Orson Pratt, in a series of tracts, published here in Washington, has, we repeat, shown that it is an institution resting upon "a higher law" than the laws of this country.

We can blink the nuisance, then, no longer. There it is. And if the President neglects specifically to invite the attention of Congress to the subject, there will be found in the House of Representatives a man who will lift the matter to the bottom. The New York Tribune thinks that Young and his colony of Sixteen Tribes should be let alone. There is a spice of socialism in the Mormon phalanx, which, though it is not a socialism in the European sense, appears to please the Fourierite philosophers amazingly. However, we shall have a lively discussion of this business during the coming session, whether the President shall recommend it or not. The Christian people of the United States, and even the Unitarian demand that he should, at least, explain why he has appointed a man with thirty wives, occupying a whole row of adobe houses, Governor of the Territory of Utah. The question is due to the opinions of the civilized world on this business, and the longer the question is postponed the more difficult will become its adjustment. It may be settled now in a peaceable way; but, in a short time, from the increasing numbers of the Mormons by immigration, their polygamy can only be put down by a bloody war of extermination.

The Union is glorifying over the success of the democrats in New Jersey. We hope the result there will be perfectly satisfactory to Massachusetts.

DON CARLOS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1853.

Highly Important Concerning Central America.—Discovery of Coal Mines—Organization of an American Company for Working Them.

I am informed, upon highly respectable authority, that very valuable mines of bituminous coal have been discovered in the dominions of the Mesquito King—that equally rich mines have been discovered on the Pacific side in the same latitudes—that an American gentleman residing at Greytown has secured a grant of land from the Mesquito King and the State of Nicaragua, some fifty miles wide, and running a hundred and fifty miles into the interior, embracing the said coal mines, and that he has entered into an arrangement with a company in New York for the settlement of this tract by Americans, with a view to the working of the mines, and for supplying the California and Gulf steamers with coal.

I am further advised that a member of this American company, who holds a distinguished position in our government, has consulted Mr. Crampton in reference to the settlement of the said tract, and has extended to the mines on the Pacific side, and that he is in behalf of the British government, has signified that the work may go on—that the British government can have no objections to the proposed American colony—that the British government has no objection to the settlement of the said tract, and that he is in behalf of the British government, has signified that the work may go on—that the British government can have no objections to the proposed American colony—that the British government has no objection to the settlement of the said tract, and that he is in behalf of the British government, has signified that the work may go on—that the British government can have no objections to the proposed American colony—that the British government has no objection to the settlement of the said 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